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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/782,101	02/12/2001	Govinda Nallappa Rajan	2	9726
22046	7590	06/28/2005	EXAMINER	
LUCENT TECHNOLOGIES INC. DOCKET ADMINISTRATOR 101 CRAWFORDS CORNER ROAD - ROOM 3J-219 HOLMDEL, NJ 07733			CURS, NATHAN M	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2633	

DATE MAILED: 06/28/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/782,101	RAJAN, GOVINDA NALLAPPA	
	Examiner Nathan Curs	Art Unit 2633	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 March 2005.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 6 and 9-13 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 6 and 9-13 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on 12 February 2001 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s) .

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
. Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) Other: _____.
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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 6 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nagashima et al. (US Patent No. 4608682) in view of Lim et al. (US Patent No. 6026108).

Regarding claim 6, Nagashima et al. disclose an arrangement for buffering, during at least a predetermined retention time (col. 1, lines 45-53), a digital optical signal having a predetermined digital level (col. 3, lines 39-46), comprising: a semiconductor laser element with an injection current threshold of operation, below which optical loss exceeds optical gain and above which optical gain exceeds optical loss, and optical input for receiving the optical signal (figs. 3a and 3b and col. 3, lines 46-50 and col. 4, lines 14-39); and a current source connected to said semiconductor laser element and arranged to inject an injection current to said semiconductor laser element to establish an optical gain process in said semiconductor laser element (col. 4, lines 25-39 and col. 5, lines 1-18), the injection current having an amplitude at said threshold of operation such that said optical gain and said optical loss process within said semiconductor laser element are equal in order to keep said digital optical signal on said predetermined digital level (col. 4, lines 25-53). Nagashima et al. also disclose a controller connected to said current source to provide a current control signal to said current source to control an amplitude of said injection current (fig. 2, element 20 and col. 5, lines 1-18). In the laser configuration of fig. 2, Nagashima et al. are silent regarding feedback used for stabilizing

the injection current. Lim et al. disclose stabilizing the injection current of a semiconductor laser at the threshold level for balance between gain and absorption, using a feedback loop where the laser output is monitored and fed back to the drive circuitry to stabilize the injection current, in order to support the laser operation against environment variations (col. 1, line 60 to col. 2, line 10). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use this feedback teaching of Lim et al. for supporting the threshold injection current of Nagashima et al., to enable the laser of Nagashima et al. to resist environmental variations that could alter the injection current produced by the drive circuitry and/or the effective injection current threshold level of the laser. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the controller of Nagashima et al. to translate the laser output feedback signal taught by Lim et al. into control of the voltage source disclosed in Fig. 4 of Nagashima et al., since the voltage source is responsible for producing the injection current for the laser. Further, since the teaching of Lim et al. corresponds to supporting a threshold injection current level, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, to further the control the voltage source based on the feedback signal only when the injection current is supposed to be maintained at the threshold (when the laser is being used in memory mode), and not when the laser is in reset mode where resetting the laser requires change the injection current level away from the threshold level (this reset action being in contradiction to maintaining an unchanging threshold level).

Regarding claim 9, Nagashima et al. disclose an optical output switch connected between an output of said semiconductor laser element and an output line, and connected to said controller to receive an output switch control signal to control outputting said optical signal to said output line (fig. 2, elements 20 and 100, and col. 3, lines 50-56).

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3. Claims 10-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nagashima et al. (US Patent No. 4608682) in view of Lim et al. (US Patent No. 6026108), as applied to claims 6 and 9 above, and further in view of Yoshida et al. (US Patent No. 6104477).

Regarding claim 10, the combination of Nagashima et al. and Lim et al. do not disclose an optical output directional filter connected between said output of said semiconductor laser element and said optical output switch. Yoshida et al. disclose a direction filter between a laser and an optical switch (fig. 1, elements 10, 17 and 18 and col. 2, lines 14-22), for suppressing downstream optical noise leaks from reaching the upstream optical source. It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to add the directional filter disclosed by Yoshida et al., between the laser and optical output switch of Nagashima et al. to suppress optical noise leaks from reaching the laser.

Regarding claim 11, the combination of Nagashima et al. and Lim et al. disclose an optical input switch connected to said input of said semiconductor laser element (Nagashima et al.: fig. 2, element 60 and col. 3, lines 46-50), and connected to said controller to receive an input switch control signal to control inputting said optical signal to said semiconductor laser element (Nagashima et al.: fig. 2, elements 20 and 60 and col. 4, lines 62-68).

Regarding claim 12, the combination of Nagashima et al. and Lim et al. do not disclose an optical input directional filter connected between said input of said semiconductor laser element and said optical input switch. Yoshida et al. disclose a direction filter adjacent and downstream from an optical switch (fig. 1, elements 20 and 21 and col. 2, lines 29-35), for directing transmission in one direction. It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to add the directional filter disclosed by Yoshida et al., between the input of the laser and the optical input switch of Nagashima et al. to direct transmission in one direction toward the laser.

Regarding claim 13, the combination of Nagashima et al. and Lim et al. disclose that said controller is arranged for controlling said current source such that said current source clears said semiconductor laser element by turning off said injection current during a predetermined clearing time period prior to switching said digital optical signal to said semiconductor laser element by said optical input switch (Nagashima et al.: col. 4, lines 62-68).

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments filed 21 March 2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Regarding the Nagashima et al. reference, the applicant argues that Nagashima et al. do not teach "an injection current threshold of operation below which optical loss exceeds optical gain and above which optical gain exceed optical loss". However, the Examiner finds this limitation explicitly taught by Nagashima et al. in fig. 3b and col. 4, lines 25-39, where the output increases sharply (i.e. gain exceeds loss) when the injection current is made greater than threshold $i_{sub}b$ (i.e. when the injection current is made to be $i_{sub}t$), and the output drops sharply (i.e. loss exceeds gain), when then injection current is made to be less than threshold $i_{sub}b$ (i.e. when the injection current is made to be $i_{sub}0$). The applicant also argues that Nagashima et al. do not teach "the injection current having an amplitude at said threshold operation such that said optical gain and said optical loss are equal". However, again the Examiner finds the limitation explicitly taught by Nagashima et al. in fig. 3b and col. 4, lines 25-39, where the output "stabilizes" (i.e. loss equals gain), when the injection current is at threshold $i_{sub}b$.

Regarding the combination of Nagashima et al. and Lim et al., the applicant argues that Lim et al. do not teach an injection current threshold of operation. However, this injection

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current threshold limitation is already taught by Nagashima et al. and Lim et al. addresses stabilizing an injection current level using feedback. The motivation to combine is based on the teachings related by injection current subject matter. The test for obviousness is not that the claimed invention must be expressly suggested in any one or all of the references. Rather, the test is what the combined teachings of the references would have suggested to those of ordinary skill in the art.

The applicant also argues that neither reference teaches or suggests "maintaining injection current at the threshold level of operation... so as to provide a buffering, e.g. memory device". The Examiner finds this limitation explicitly taught by Nagashima et al. in figs, 3b, 3c and col. 4, lines 40-53, where Nagashima et al. teaches that when the injection current is i.sub.b, the bistable laser *retains* the previous state (i.e. acts as a buffer), and if the injection current deviates from i.sub.b, then the laser is reset, which is a teaching of maintaining the injection current at the threshold level for buffer operation of the laser.

5. THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Conclusion

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication from the examiner should be directed to N. Curs whose telephone number is (571) 272-3028. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (from 9 AM to 5 PM).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jason Chan, can be reached at (571) 272-3022. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306. Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (800) 786-9199.



JASON CHAN
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600